में पैदा हुई गैस का पूरा उपयोग सुनिश्चित करेगी । इसके अलावा असम में भी हम लोग गैस पाइप लाइन के लिये वर्ल्ड बैंक से बातचीत कर रहे हैं । असम गवर्नमेंट को भी हमने कहा कि वह अपनी विद्युत परिषदों के द्वारा वहां गैस बेस्ड पावर प्लान्ट लगायें । त्रिपुरा में भी ऐसा प्रयास कर रहे हैं । कृष्णा-गोदावरी के बारे में मैंने अभी बताया । इसी तरह कावेरी के बारे में भी हम लोग बातचीत कर रहे हैं । इसके बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक ग्रुप बनाया है और प्लानिंग कमीशन इस बात को सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं कि कैसे अधिकतम उपयोग हो सके । चाहे वह गैस बेस्ड पावर प्लान्ट्स हों, चाहे फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट हो और चाहे एल॰पी॰जी॰ एक्सट्रेक्शन प्लान्ट हों चाहे पैट्रोकैमिकल कम्पलेक्स हों ।

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला : कितनी गैस जलती है ?

श्री ब्रह्म दत्त : मेरे ख्याल में 40 फीसदी पहले जलती थी । जलाने के बारे में लोगों के मन में कुछ गलतफहमी है । दो तरह की गैस होती हैं । एक गैस वह होती है जो तेल के साथ निकलती है, क्रूड आयल के साथ निकलती है जिसको सुरक्षित नहीं कर सकते हैं उसका अगर उपयोग न किया जाय तो वह जलती रहती है । लेकिन हमारा अंदाजा यह है कि पांच-छह साल पहले जो 40 फीसदी जलती थी अब वह 20 फीसदी ही जलती है । इसका उपयोग बढ़ाकर हम इसको रिड्यूस करेंगे । दूसरी फ्री गैस जो कुओं से निकलती है तो उसका उपयोग बढ़ायेंगे और उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग जब कर सकेंगे तब हम इसको नहीं जलायेंगे ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, this statement relates to the potential of both onshore and offshore exploitation. Explorations are being conducted in the West Bengal region for several years now. Although these efforts are being made, no positive result has been achieved so far despite the fact that Soviet experts have made the comment that West Bengal isfloating on oil. In this context, may I know what are the reasons for not getting any positive result in the West Bengal region? Is it because of shortfall of technology or expertise on the part of the ONGC or is it because of its inefficiency?

SHRI BRAHM DUTT: Sir, Bengal is said to be floating on oil. We have entrusted this job on turnkey basis to the Soviet Union itself. Very shortly they will be coming, and they will be starting drilling. We ourselves started drilling wells south of Calcutta, but this has not yielded any oil or gas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Thermal power station at North Karanpura

*24. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a project report for a large thermal power station at North Karanpura in Bihar was submitted to the CEA and the Planning Commission in 1978;

(b) whether the project has since been cleared by these two agencies; and if so, what points, if any, are still to be clarified; and

(c) by when this project is likely to be cleared and taken up for construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) A project report was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in 1978 from the Bihar State

Electricity Board (BSEB) for setting up of a 2400 MW (2x200 MW — 4x500 MW) thermal power station at Ray in Ranchi district in the State Sector, based on coal supply from the North Karanpura Coalfields. Since adequate geological and hydrological site investigations had not been carried out by the State Electricity Board and essential inputs including coal, water, land etc. had not been tied up, the project authorities were advised, in August, 1980, to tie up the same. The BSEB have not furnished any further information in this regard.

The National Thermal power Corporation are currently examining the feasibility of setting up a 2x500 MW thermal station, in the first stage, in the Central Sector, at North Karanpura.

Small and Micro Hydro-electric Projects

*25. SHANKAR SINH VAGHELA:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minster of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Water Commission study has revealed the possiability of about 5,000 MW of additional electricity, generation from small and micro hydro-electric units, with advantages of low investments, short construction period, little pollution and suitability for remote area load centres;

(b) if so, what are the findings and main feature thereof;

(c) what is the Statewise number and total capacity of such units so far installed and the experience so gained; and

(d) what are outlines of the plan if any prepared in this regard?

THE MINISER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) No study has been carried out by the Central Water Commission. It is estimated that the hydroelectric potential of micro, mini and small hydroelectric schemes in the country could be of the order of about 5,000 MW.

(c) A statement giving details of micro|mini|small hydro-electric pro jects so far installed in the States is given below. Such schemes are generally suitable for meeting the power requirements of remote and isolated areas.

(d) It is envisaged that micro|mini| small hydro-electric scheme with a total capacity of about 151 MW would be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of Stations	Approximate Aggregate Capacity K.w.
1	Himachal Pradesh	11	13,770
2	Jammu & Kashmir	8	28,305
3	Uttar Pradesh	26	34,550
4	Punjab	1	1,000
5	Rajasthan	1	3,000
6	Maharashtra	3	15,300